SECTIONS.

28. Power to take up management of estate at táluqdár's request.
29. Applicability of section 160 of Bombay Act V of 1879 when an estate is taken under management by a Government officer.
Disposal of surplus receipts.
29A. Disabilities of a táluqdár whose estate is taken under management.
Power to continue management after death in case of disputed succession, and where property still incumbered.

Ascertainment and liquidation of liabilities of táluqdárs whose estates are taken under management.

29B. Publication of notice to claimants against táluqdár whose estate is taken under management.
29C. Claimants to furnish full particulars and documents.
29D. Investigation and decision of claims.
Management of Taluqdar's estates by Government officers.
29E. Execution of decrees to be stayed till certificate filed.
29F. Report to Government.
Application of provisions of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905.
29G. Application of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, when Táluqdárí Settlement-officer appointed to be a Court of Wards.
Police-officers and establishment.
30. Government to fix the number and remuneration of police.
Police-charges how recoverable.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31. Bar of incumbrances on a táluqdár's estates beyond táluqdár's own life, except with consent of the Táluqdárí Settlement-officer; and of all alienations, except with consent of Governor in Council.
32. Saving of rights of Government under section 3 of Bombay Act VII of 1863.
Saving of sections 28 and 24 of Act XXI of 1881.
33. Applicability of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code to táluqdárs' estates.
Revenue management of táluqdárí estates which may be temporarily under Government management.
34. Limitation of operation of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

(*e*) "incumbrance" includes a mortgage, charge, usufructuary grant and any interest other than that of an ordinary tenant or of an alience or táluqdár, and "incumbrancer" means a person in whom an incumbrance vests;

Bom. Act V of 1879.

(*f*) any word or expression which is defined in the [1] Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, and is not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the meaning given to it by that Code. Expressions defined in the Bombay Land-Revenue Code.

(2) In Part II, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "táluqdár" includes any class of holders of unalienated estates, upon which the land-revenue is fixed by a lump assessment, to whom the Governor in Council deems fit from time to time, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, to extend the provisions of the said part. Meaning of "táluqdár" in Part II.

3. [*Repeal of part of s. 114, Bombay Act V of 1879.*] *Rep. Act XVI of 1895.*

PART II.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Revenue survey.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, whenever it may seem expedient, to direct a revenue-survey or a revised revenue-survey of any taluqdari estate, under the provisions of the [1] Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, applicable to such surveys. Government may direct survey of a táluqdárí estate.

Bom. Act V of 1879.

Settlement register.

5. The settlement register prepared by the Survey-officer under section 108 of the said Code on the occasion of making any such survey shall, unless Government otherwise direct, contain, in lieu of the particulars specified in the said section, the following particulars (namely) :— Settlement register of a táluqdárí estate what to contain.

(*a*) the area and assessment of each survey-number;

(*b*) the name of the registered táluqdár, and, if there are co-sharers, the name of each co-sharer and the extent of each one's interest in the estate;

(*c*) if the estate is undivided,—

(*i*) the manner in which the profits derived from sources common to the co-sharers are to be distributed amongst them;

(*ii*) the share to be contributed by each co-sharer of the jamá, of police charges, of the cost of erecting and maintaining boundary-marks, and of any other charge to which under any law for the time being in force the co-sharers are liable in common

[1] Vol. II of this Code.